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**A LINE O' CHEER
 EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.**

First printing of an original poem, written by
 The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

MR. JOY.
 New Joy he is the strangest thing
 That ever I did see.
 He turns his back on Prince and King,
 To dwell with you and me.

To palaces he seldom goes,
 Where pomp and power strut.
 Yet often stops to warm his toes
 In some poor peasant's hut.

For silded halls he doesn't care,
 And rich foods leave him flat.
 But on the humblest sort of fare
 He blooms, and waxes fat.

(Copyright, 1917.)

There is nothing academic about
 the methods of the German U-boat.

Pancho Villa's going does not
 cause half the regret that would attend
 his return.

The A. F. of L. acts just like regular
 employers when they become
 victims of a strike.

A New York vegetable dealer recently
 cleared \$500,000 on onions.
 Which proves that the strength of
 onions is not alone nasal.

Leaving all the dry States really
 dry as proposed by the Reed amendment
 ought to bring about considerable
 increase in the revenues from
 water consumption.

Medical experts have now agreed
 that the less one wears, the less food
 one needs to exist. Under this system
 the modern classic dancer could
 exist on a canary bird's diet.

Judging from the vote on the Shep-
 pard bill and "bone dry" amendment,
 a distiller would be as popular in a
 joint session of the present Congress
 as a cigarette smoker in a powder
 factory.

If 1917 prices for foodstuffs were
 in existence in George Washington's
 time, something more serious might
 have happened when the immortal
 American hero chopped down that
 cherry tree.

Congress agrees that the employees
 of the Federal and District govern-
 ments ought to get an increase in
 salary. The only point of dissension
 is how much it will be and that should
 be speedily settled.

Food riots are serious propositions
 as the history of the French revolution
 proves and \$400,000 proposed for the
 Federal Trade Commission to make
 a real investigation into the
 cause of high prices ought to be
 granted by Congress.

Von Bernstorff is said to be gratified
 with the treatment he has received
 from Canadian inspection officials at
 Halifax. There is nothing like
 these little amenities in war
 times to "take the curse off" Prussian
 frightfulness.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, says
 the men responsible for the high cost
 of living ought to be choked instead
 of giving the employees of the govern-
 ment relief from the existing prohibitive
 prices through increased salaries.
 Which is like killing the mad
 dog and leaving his victim unattended.

COME UP SMILING.
 Come up smiling.
 Laughs are cheap.
 The world's a stage.
 Pick out a seat.
 No one ever
 Does just right.
 Try again.
 Come to and fight.

Come up smiling.
 Laugh and grin.
 Cheerfulness
 Is not a sin.
 The past is gone.
 Today is here.
 Greet new worries
 With a cheer.

Come up smiling.
 Darn your soul.
 Imitate
 Our friend, King Cole.
 Do your best.
 And if you slip,
 Watch the bottle
 On your hip.

Come up smiling.
 Life's too great
 To waste your time
 In cursing fate.
 Do your best
 As best you can.
 And you will be
 A happy man.

The Voice of the People.

That in the high cost of living the
 country is facing a crisis which may
 surpass even the seriousness of the
 war situation is becoming more ap-
 parent daily. Food prices have ad-
 vanced far beyond that stage where
 they are material for paragraphs,
 and in a number of cities actual food
 riots are occurring.

A food riot in any community is a
 national problem. It is the voice of
 the people, and unless the lawmakers
 of this country awake and enact leg-
 islation that will remedy the condi-
 tion and punish those responsible,
 these United States may find them-
 selves facing a civil or socialistic war
 of far greater proportions than any
 international conflict.

Prices of necessities have risen to
 such prohibitive figures that not only
 the poor man, but persons who heretofore
 have been possessed of moderate
 incomes find it extremely difficult
 to meet living expenses.

Food riots may not sound so dan-
 gerous because of the fact that this
 country has become somewhat fam-
 ilar with the phrase. But until now
 the news has come from Europe and
 we have not vitally felt the effect.
 We have drifted along in the false
 security of inflated prosperity and
 looked upon rising food costs as a
 sort of necessary evil and left it in the
 main to eliminate itself.

There is but one process of elimina-
 tion for the problem.
 If the condition is abnormal
 through the action of any individual,
 or group of individuals, punishment
 commensurate with the enormity of
 the offense should be dealt without
 favor.

It is a problem of unbounded pro-
 portions for the President, Congress,
 and every branch of our legislative,
 executive, and judicial government,
 and delay may mean national suicide.

George Washington.

We commend the birthday of
 George Washington as a day for
 sober reflection and stock-taking by
 American pacifists, including that
 barnstorming Chautauqua gladiator,
 William Jennings Bryan, and the in-
 tellectual leader of the peace party,
 Oswald Garrison Villard.

Washington was no "peace-at-any-
 price" man; the American Revolution
 was decreed by a group of high-spirited
 and clear-thinking Colonials not be-
 cause of any tyranny and oppression
 of the sort which drove the French
 into the debacle which toppled over
 the house of Bourbon, but because of
 the suggestion and the implication of
 tyranny in a small and comparatively
 unimportant tax which was resented.

The Revolution came because
 Anglo-Saxon principles of self-gov-
 ernment had been bred in the bone
 of the pioneers who had fled from
 oppression abroad. They were willing
 to fight for a principle, just a mere
 "academic" principle, and did not wait
 for tyranny to grow until it hung
 like a millstone around their necks.
 There was no pacifism in 1776. Not
 even the Tories were pacifists or non-
 resistants; they were active Royalist
 sympathizers.

George Washington is the symbol
 of the American Revolution to the
 present generation of his country-
 men. His world fame has steadily
 grown as the republic he founded has
 developed into the foremost democ-
 racy of modern times. It is well for
 Americans in this eventful hour of
 their history to remember that blood
 was spilled that the nation might be
 born. There is no commutation
 of the ancient rule that nations which
 maintain their rights must fight for
 them; not all the clever logic of the
 pacifists can wipe it out.

Forcing the Issue.

Not the U-boat menace, but the
 food problem is driving home to the
 President the need of drastic and im-
 mediate action in the German crisis.

The subjects are directly related.
 Submarines have created chaos in ship
 sailing schedules at New York and
 other American ports; the direct re-
 sult is a freight tie-up at railroad ter-
 minals; following that comes wide-
 spread derangement of food transporta-
 tion and distribution. The country
 has had ample warning in the past
 two weeks. It is now plain that "war-
 ning stage," and the plain, flat ques-
 tion is up to the White House as to
 whether action can be delayed many
 days longer.

What is the action required? Just
 what the majority of responsible
 thinkers in the nation have called for
 since the time of the rupture with
 Germany—the arming of American
 merchantmen with full governmental
 support behind them. These ships
 are not sailing now into the blockade
 zone because they have not been given
 this support. They are not armed
 because the administration has blown
 hot one day and blown cold the next
 on the question, and has evaded any
 definite stand. The performance has
 not been creditable to the President.
 He has been put in the position of
 decreeing indirectly the banishment
 of American shipping from waters
 where Germany has forbidden it to
 go. He is represented now by some
 of his spokesmen as hesitating to take
 the needed step for fear it will be
 "misinterpreted" by Germany. He
 should make his action so clean-cut
 and decisive as to admit of no mis-
 interpretation.
 It looks now as if he will not be

forced to action by Germany, but by
 the dangerous domestic situation re-
 garding foodstuffs, a mortifying turn
 of events for Americans to contem-
 plate.

**What Leading Newspapers
 Say on the War Situation**

"Spy" Bills and Others.

(New York Herald.)
 Hysteria cut no figure in the passage
 of the Senate of the bill, submitted to
 Congress by the Department of Justice,
 designed to enable the Federal govern-
 ment to protect the United States from
 crimes against itself and its neutrality.
 The fact that present conditions made
 immediate action imperative does not ob-
 scure another fact, which is the legisla-
 tion of this nature should have been on
 the statute books long ago. In the ab-
 sence of such laws the Federal govern-
 ment has been practically powerless to
 punish either alien or citizen who en-
 gaged in acts endangering the welfare
 of the nation.

It is well known that information which
 is properly safeguarded in every other
 country has been easily obtainable here
 by persons acting for every government.
 When Senator Overman referred to the
 presence in the United States of an army
 of spies he probably had in mind a situa-
 tion that has been notorious since the
 outbreak of the war in Europe, but the
 fact is we always have had a small army
 of spies, and a busy one, in our midst.
 The legislation now in process of pas-
 sage through Congress represents not
 more than a necessary first step to-
 ward national self-protection.

New York Evening Post.

There are more instances of the break-
 ing of diplomatic relations not followed
 by war in the history of the world. To the
 one in Jackson's time, cited by a corres-
 pondent on this page recently, may be added
 two which are recalled by Professor Stow-
 well in his "International Cases." One
 was the lynching of an Italian at New
 Orleans, a second which was a peculiarly
 irritating incident to Rome. Washing-
 ton had no power to coerce Louisiana or
 New Orleans into rendering satisfaction.
 At last, Italy recalled her Minister. War
 did not ensue, however, and in the end
 the difference was adjusted and diplo-
 matic relations restored. Another in-
 cident occurred during the administration
 of a Colonel not generally regarded
 as a pacifist. Venezuela not evincing what
 some thought a proper disposition toward
 some matter in dispute, we recalled our
 Minister and put the affairs of the legation
 in the hands of the representative of
 normal intercourse was only temporary.
 A way out was found by means of arbitra-
 tion.

Private Industry and Preparedness.

(New York Tribune.)

It is unfortunate that a large
 proportion of our lawmakers seem to be
 much less perturbed at the spectacle of
 our helplessness than at the prospect of
 some private manufacturers possibly
 making profits out of the arms and am-
 munition we need so sorely. This par-
 alyzing conviction is well expressed in
 a new thing. We see the same influence
 at work in the shortsighted and stupid
 not to say criminal, derangement of
 the electro-chemical industries upon
 which so many of the essentials of de-
 fensive preparation depend.

The board presided over by Colonel
 Francis J. Kernan naturally has but little
 patience with those who are fearful of
 encouraging private industries and can
 see no way in which they could hope to
 derive any benefit from the war in this
 country is involved. On the other hand,
 co-operation between such industries
 and the government is the only hope,
 and it is urgently necessary to take steps
 to that end and such steps must be
 taken without further delay.

The Protest of Neutral Nations.

(The Outlook.)

The other neutral nations continue
 their policy of protest against the out-
 rageous violation of their rights by Ger-
 many, but there has been no break of
 diplomatic relations. Oddly enough, the
 most definite of such a break has
 come in a report from China, which
 states that the Chinese government has
 advised the German government that
 China will break off diplomatic relations
 if no new submarine measures are pur-
 sued. The text of the Chinese warning
 Berlin has been made public, and is both
 emphatic and clear in its refusal to re-
 cognize the blockade and in charging Ger-
 many with responsibility for any acts in-
 jurious to the interests of neutral na-
 tions. Spain declares her duty to protect the lives and
 properties of her citizens against all il-
 legal attacks through a declaration to
 this effect by the premier, and as we
 write there are reports from London that
 Spain's intervention in the war is consid-
 ered not improbable.

Holland is perhaps injured more than
 any other neutral nation by the narrow
 limits permitted by the German proclama-
 tion to commerce. It is barred from pas-
 sage of the very highest importance, and
 the very highest importance is in Dutch
 colonial shipping. The situation of Hol-
 land is an extremely difficult and deli-
 cate one, because German forces in great
 numbers are on the Dutch frontier, and
 many fear that the Dutch might be
 Germany and Holland would lead to a
 crushing blow on Holland such as fell
 upon Serbia and Rumania. Because of
 its geographical position, Holland would
 be very valuable aid to the allies if she
 should join their forces. Great Britain,
 for instance, could then send troops down
 the Rhine and the Meuse through Dutch
 territory and in other ways would have a
 valuable opportunity for a flank attack
 on Germany. Therefore, war should
 break out between Holland and Germany.
 It would seem probable that Great Britain
 would lose no time in rushing to the aid
 of Holland. From a military point
 of view, the question whether such sup-
 port could be given to Holland's resistance
 in time to save the country is a most
 important and interesting one.

**HOTEL CLERKS PLAN
 ORGANIZATION HERE**

Washington's hotel clerks are soon to
 have an organization built along the
 lines of the National Greeters' Associa-
 tion, which has its headquarters in
 Detroit. Mr. C. Pitts, president of the
 Greeters, addressed a gathering of the
 Capital's hotel clerks last night at the
 Ebbitt. After a talk on the advantages
 of a branch of the Greeters in Washing-
 ton, A. Gumpers, of the Ebbitt, was
 selected as chairman of a way and means
 committee to select allies among
 the clerks of the Capital's hotels to aid
 in the work of organization.

The membership is not limited to hotel
 clerks only, but managers, auditors, as-
 sistant managers, bookkeepers, cashiers,
 and other hotel employees whose duties
 require intelligence above the average
 are eligible to membership.
 In bringing the newspaper paper manu-
 facturers to their knees, Francis J.
 Heney has accomplished along the
 biggest thing to the credit of the ad-
 ministration. Already famed as a
 prosecutor and router of hidden enemies
 of the people, Heney wins new glory
 further encouraging his enthusiastic
 friends to picture him as the next elec-
 tive governor of California, and in 1920
 as the leading candidate for the Presi-
 dency. Truly the political sun is rising
 in the West—Sacramento Star.

The word "city" used to be applied
 in England only to places where there were
 cathedrals. Ely, though only a small
 place of about 8,000 persons, is always
 referred to as a "city," while until quite
 recently Birkenhead and Liverpool
 were called "towns."

**Interesting Chats
 From Hotel Lobbies**

"Medical science has received a boost,
 a great boost, one that it would not have
 gotten for twenty years or more in normal
 times since the great draft on the medical
 profession at the start of the war," said
 Dr. Frank L. Wickett, of St. Paul, Minn.,
 registered at the Willard. "We have
 learned wonders in two years' about
 things that some of us dared not think
 about," remarked the doctor, "and even
 if the war has all its horrors, it still has
 its advantages."

"The number of American doctors at
 work on the battlefields and in the Euro-
 pean hospitals is amazing. Necessity is
 the mother of invention, and methods
 have been devised and operations per-
 formed that would never have been
 placed if the occasion had not demanded
 quick and certain action. It is even now
 possible to have a time table on hand for
 wounds; that is, surgeons can tell almost
 to the day when a wound will heal."

"Infection is another item that has all
 but been overcome. If we can control it
 in the haste and heat of battle, what can
 we do with it in normal times? Few an-
 tiseptics, serums, instruments, fever
 treatments, and numerous other vitally
 needed innovations have come about as a
 result of blood-spilling by the gallon.
 The work of restoring to use maimed
 hands, feet and different parts of the
 body has been wonderful strides. We
 will accomplish a great deal more, and
 by the time the war is over science will
 be tremendously advanced, thanks to the
 Kaiser."

"Remarkably few deaths occur after
 the wound has been properly treated. In-
 fact, fewer deaths have resulted from in-
 fection and faulty attention than in any
 other war, and they are lessening every
 day. Truly we may be going backward
 as far as fighting is concerned, but we
 are progressing along medical lines."

"I do not believe that the automobile of
 twenty years from now will use gasoline
 as a fuel," said Frederick A. Martin, a
 Boston chemist, who is stopping at the
 Shoreham. "It is absolutely a necessity
 that the public be relieved of the
 job of paying a heavy tariff for fuel and
 be released from the grip of the big cor-
 poration. I am, as a socialist, but an
 enough of a chemist to know that the
 use of autos are paying entirely too
 high a price for fuel."

"Again, on the other hand, the source
 of supply is getting to be an uncertain
 proposition. I am not a chemist, but I
 think that the time is not far off when
 when our patent laws are amended to
 protect the small inventor we shall
 have an efficient, cheap and practical
 fuel at our disposal. We have not yet
 started to get all we can get out of elec-
 tricity, and I think the time is not far
 off when the high cost of fuel is a tremendous
 drawback to science and industry. Thou-
 sands of farmers would be using machin-
 ery, thereby cheapening food, if it were
 for the sake of the electric barons."

"Other lines of business could be eco-
 nomically conducted if we had a reason-
 ably priced fuel for commercial vehi-
 cles. Whatever it is that comes to take
 the place of gasoline must be inexpensive
 and adaptable to the present type of en-
 gine."

Jottings from Jokers

Foreman—I suppose we ought to put a
 sign on the door saying "Closed on ac-
 count of the strike." Manager—Never
 mind. Just tack up this card from the
 show-room counter, "Hands off."—Boston
 Transcript.

"Have you taken any chance in a lot-
 tery since we were married, dear?" asked
 the sweet young thing. "No," that was
 the last of it, was the cold reply of the
 husband.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Darling, if you had it to do all over
 again, would you still want to marry
 me?" "My dear, if I had it to do over
 again and decided to marry you, I would
 be the one I would select."—Detroit Free
 Press.

She—What does it mean when the
 name of a stock in the stock market
 quotation has the letters "w. l." after it?
 He (who didn't know himself) said he
 bought on a fivepoint margin.—Wasted
 income, as far as I can discover.—Puck.

Doctor (to patient)—You're had a
 pretty close call. It's only your strong
 constitution that pulled you through.
 Patient—Well, doctor, remember that
 when you make out your bill.—London
 Saturday Journal.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Special to The Washington Herald.
 New York, Feb. 21.—The following
 Washingtonians are registered at hotels
 here:
 Flanders—H. Crabtree.
 Grand—J. G. Graham, E. W. Shaw.
 Navarre—W. H. Harland, C. H. Spence.
 Gregorian—S. J. Held.
 Breslin—A. R. Horn, R. Mays, Jr., L. C.
 Russell, Miss M. A. Setmle, H. A.
 Warren.
 Collingwood—C. Naramore.

Carl Diehm, of West Chester, Pa.,
 deputy prothonotary, received a package
 through an express company that had
 been mislabeled "collect." Mr. Diehm
 paid the money and took the package
 and discovered three records of ap-
 peals that had been sent to the prothono-
 tary of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia
 thirty-six years ago and which
 were just finding their way back to be
 filed.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.



Army and Navy News
 Best Service Column in City.

According to a statement just issued
 by Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue, young
 medical men between the ages of 25 and
 32 will be given an opportunity each
 month to demonstrate their fitness for
 admission to the grade of assistant sur-
 geon in the United States Public Health
 Service.

There are several vacancies in the gov-
 ernment's mobile sanitary corps, which
 is now in the one hundred and nineteenth
 year of its existence, but in order to
 be recommended to the President for
 commission, a physical and professional
 examination must first be passed. As
 the tenure of office is permanent and the
 public health officers are ordered to duty
 in all parts of the world, they are re-
 quired to certify that they believe them-
 selves free from any ailment which
 would disqualify them for service in any
 climate.

Boards will be convened at Washington,
 Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis,
 Louisville, New Orleans and San Fran-
 cisco, but permission to take the examina-
 tion must first be obtained from the sur-
 geon general. The examination is search-
 ing and includes, in addition to the vari-
 ous branches of medicine, surgery and
 hygiene, the subjects of the preliminary
 education, history, literature and the nat-
 ural sciences.

The commissions will be issued as as-
 sistant surgeons and after four years of
 service the young officers are entitled to
 examination for promotion to the grade of
 passed assistant surgeon, and after
 twelve years of service to another ex-
 amination for promotion to the grade of
 surgeon.

The annual salaries are: Assistant
 surgeon, \$2,000; passed assistant surgeon,
 \$2,400; surgeon, \$3,000; senior surgeon,
 \$3,500; assistant surgeon general, \$4,000.
 When the government does not provide
 quarters, commutation at the rate of \$20,
 \$40 and \$60 a month, according to grade,
 is allowed. All grades receive longevity
 pay, that is, 10 per cent in addition to
 the regular salary for every five years
 until the maximum of 40 per cent is
 reached. When officers travel on official
 duties they are reimbursed their actual
 traveling expenses.

Officials at the headquarters of the
 Military and Naval Training Association
 in New York City are still kept busy en-
 rolling men anxious to obtain training for
 service in the event of war. Hundreds of
 inquiries have been made and those in
 charge say they could raise a big force
 on short notice.

Civilians who took the training course
 on battleships last summer and are tak-
 ing the winter course are greatly inter-
 ested in the work. There are 200 in the
 class, and this number will be greatly in-
 creased before another week, it is be-
 lieved.

It is said that the forty-one motor-
 boats which enrolled for the training
 cruise in the New York district last sum-
 mer can be made ready for patrol duty
 around the harbor upon short notice in
 the event of hostilities.

Many other motor craft could be put
 at the disposal of the government, it is
 said. It is pointed out that the 4,000
 power-boats and 120,000 men Great Britain
 has had to man them have done splendid
 work in patrolling English waters, and
 that this country too could raise a big fleet.

Both the Naval Training Association
 and the Military Training Camps Asso-
 ciation have put their resources at the
 disposal of the government and they
 stand ready for a call to service. The
 Military Training Camps Association (MTC-
 A) has facilities could be obtained at Gov-
 ernor's Island and other army reservations
 in New York's vicinity for drilling
 many men.

ARMY ORDERS.

Following transfers of officers to the Field
 Artillery are announced: Louis R. Holbrook
 to Sixth Field Artillery; Harold H. to Fifth
 Field Artillery; George V. H. Mosley to Fifth
 Field Artillery; Charles M. Bunde to Sixth Field
 Artillery; Charles D. Heron to Third Field Ar-
 tillery; Robert C. Fry to Ninth Field Artillery;
 James P. Robinson to Fifth Field Artillery; Howard
 L. Landers to Seventh Field Artillery; John B.
 Kelly to Fourth Field Artillery; Jacob A. Mack
 to Second Field Artillery; Otto L. Brunzell to
 Seventh Field Artillery; Pierre V. Kieffer to Eighth
 Field Artillery; Maxwell Murray to Fifth Field Ar-
 tillery; Thomas H. Bane to Eighth Field Ar-
 tillery; John T. Kennedy to Second Field Ar-
 tillery; John A. Johnson to Second Field Ar-
 tillery; Edwin M. Watson to Third Field Artillery; Joseph A.
 Rogers to Fourth Field Artillery; Charles T. Griffin
 to Fourth Field Artillery; Philip Hayes to Second
 Field Artillery; Franz A. Bonati to Field Ar-
 tillery; Carl A. Baehr to Third Field Artillery;
 Louis H. Breerton to Second Field Artillery; El-
 mer J. to Second Field Artillery; Robert
 M. McKee to Second Field Artillery; Robert S.
 Coffey to Field Artillery; Leon R. Cole to Second
 Field Artillery; Paul L. Fern to Sixth Field
 Artillery; George E. Armstrong to Fourth Field
 Artillery; Clarence D. Lang to Fourth Field Ar-
 tillery; Isaac Spaulding to Eighth Field Ar-
 tillery; Joseph H. to Fourth Field Artillery;
 H. H. to Fourth Field Artillery; Archibald W.
 Arnold to First Field Artillery; Earl B. Hochwalt
 to Eighth Field Artillery; Francis T. Armstrong to
 Fifth Field Artillery; William R. Gruber to Fifth
 Field Artillery; Eugene Head to Seventh Field
 Artillery; Oliver A. Dickinson to Ninth Field
 Artillery.
 Capt. David C. Knibbs, Second Infantry, North
 Carolina National Guard, discharged from service
 of United States.

First Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts,
 retired, assigned to active duty and detailed for
 general recruiting service. He will proceed to
 Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty.
 Maj. David B. Case, Quartermaster Corps, having
 been found by an army retiring board unqualified
 for active service, retirement of Maj. Case from
 active service is announced.

First Lieut. John M. Gullion, detached officers' list,
 Capt. Allen W. Gullion, detached officers' list,
 of the Sixth Infantry, detached from the Sixth
 Infantry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.,
 for assignment to duty as adjutant general in the
 Southern Department, and upon arrival in that
 department and completion of duty with recruits
 will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with
 the Fifth Infantry.

Special Orders relating to Maj. William A.
 Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, amended so as to